RED RIVER.

THE WAR TERMINATED.

Official Acceptance of the Manitoba Act.

The Provisional Government About to Retire.

Life on the Northwestern Plains.

WINNIPEG AND ITS PEOPLE.

Sketches of President Riel and His Cabinet.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, June 20, 1870. After a long and tedious journey across the flooded plains of the Northwest the HERALD correspondent has reached Fort Garry, the scene of so much excitement during the last year, and the object of Canadian cupidity and vengeance. Looking upon the map of this Continent one utterly fails to realize the vastness of the great agricultural region of hatever of the extent of civilization here nor of its relations to the advancing industry and institutions of the United States. In commencing corespondence at this point with the HERALD, which promises to be very full and exceedingly interesting during this year at least, it is proper to start with a description of the means of access to the Red River settlements and of the experiences to be encountered by those who in a short time will be socking by hundreds and thousands to the yet unoccupied, and even unsurveyed, plains of Minnesota, Dacotah and the Northwest Territory. A ride of eeventy-eight miles by rail from St. Paul, up along the eastern side of the Mississippi, brings the traveler to St. Cloud, a new and rapidly growing town of about three thousand inhabitants. At this season the section passed through seems a paradise. The wide prairie, magnificent in its rich verdure and myriad blossoms, is dotted with towns and villages, whose spires rise above the low horizon, and white farm houses with their painted fences and green blinds, fill the landscape. Groves of timber on hand relieve the monotony of the level country, affording abundant wood for all ordinary requirements, and numerous streams and small, sparkling lakes, full of splended fish, alive with water fowl and marvellously beautiful in their dress of reeds and lilles, give rare enjoyment to the sportsman. The railroad extends to Sank Rapids. two miles beyond St. Cloud, but the latter place is the principal depot, the central point at which the products of the Northwest accumulate for railroad transportation South and East, here are seen crowds of emigrants hastening to the frontier but a few miles beyond, tons of freight en route by ox teams to the small border settlements, the United States military posts and the Northwest Territory, and trains of carts laden with furs from the Hudson Bay Company in British America. The greatest activity prevalls. Every man seems to feel that he is in a new country, where fortunes are to be made on the jump, and the new comer unconsciously becomes fected with the prevailing spirit until his whole pature impels him in everything to hurry.

with all that is lectured and written about it, is ever novel and of absorbing interest. It never becomes tame even to the settler, for new people, new ideas, strange habits and every human eccentricity are constantly appearing upon the frontier, and civilization every year makes an entirely new picture of the plains. There is protably no place in the world where the distinguishing features of American progress are so conspicuous as in Minnesota. Forty years ago only a few log huts in the dense forest marked the site of the present great city of St. Paul, with its handsome streets, its granite blocks, its railroads, banks, hotels and magnificent private residences. St. Cloud was a wilderness fliteen years ago, but it is already becoming like an old city; while a few hours' ride takes the traveller from its busy thorough ares into and through the great outer wave of civilization, past the scattered settlers that ever precede the main column, as flecks of foam dash before the ocean billow on the sand, and into the untouched virgin prairies, trodden only by the hunter and Indian. It his journey to the settlements of the Northwest in British America. Seventy miles west of St. Cloud he reaches the well defined verge of civilization. Beyond this point are only a few settlers, scattered at intervals of many miles over the pialns, and the stage road is but a black stripe winding among the little lakes, and stretching, like a furrow in a straight line, for leagues across the prairie. Most of the settlers along this route are Scanding vians. Thousands of Norwegians and Swedes are coming into Minnesota annualty, and constitute one of the best elemen's of its population. They are hardy, temperate, industrious and remarkably peace ful in all their relations, and immediately upor reaching this country they devote themselves to the acquirement of the English language and the education of their children. They have already densely populated the entire region devastated by the Siou x in 1862, and have not only rendered another Indian attack in Minnesota impossible, but are spreading over into Dacotah and are enclosing farms in every quarter from Red river to the Missouri. One hundred and eighty miles west of St. Cloud the traveller a military post on Red river, v

BORDER LIFE,

ceither by stage or private team) reaches

FORT ABERGROMSIE,

a military post on Red river, where was seen hard
fighting with the Sidux, but which is now used
fighting with the Sidux, but which is now used
fighting with the Sidux, but which is now used
forly as a sort of depot of supplies for more
advanced defences. The fort consists of
stockade, euclosing about four acres,
and a large number of frame and log
buildings occupied as officers' quarters, barracks
and storehouses, General L.C. Hunt is in command, with one company of the Twentieth infantry.
Hitherto a much larger force has been stationed at
the fort, but the establishment of a post at Pembina
has taken most of the troops from Fort Abercrombie, leaving an excessive amount of duty to be performed by a few men. Lleutenant Colonel Hawley,
well known to the veterans of sherman's army, is
commissary of subsistance at the fort, and, forming
a striking commentary upon the military information of many who are clamoring for a reduction in
the number of officers and in officers' pay, one
officer, Lieutenant L. B. Rodman, is performing the
duties of a tine officer, post adjutant, quartermaster,
recruiting officer, ordnance officer, post signal officer and commanding Indian scouts and mounted
forces. Here are quite enough occupations to keep
one man busy, while at the same time he is made
responsible for millions of dollars worth of government property at the depot, without a cent of additional compensation. Immediately opposite the fort,
and connected with it by a ferry, is the little town
of McCauleyville, consisting of about a dozen settlers, and named after the principal proprietor in the place. It has a steam intil,
post office, store, express office, &c., and
the people, confident that a few years will make a
flourishing town there, laugh to scorn any man
who talks about buying out any of their farms. The
stage comes to the place three times that a railroad will
be extended to McCauleyville within the next two
years.

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RED RIVER

at this point is about one hundred feet wide and fordable at low water; but during the spring freshets it rises from thirty to forty feet and overflows the adjacent country to a considerable distance. The river rises in Otter Tail Lake, in the western part of Minnesota, flows southwest about eighty miles and then turns northward, forming the boundary between Minnesota and Dacotan Territory, and emptying into Lake Winnipeg, in British America. It is a remarkably crooked stream as may be imagined from the fact that while two parallel lines running due north, at a distance of two miles from each other, would take in all the windlings of the river, the distance by water from Abercrombie to Fort Garry is more than three times that by land. Heavy limber, including cottonwood, elim, asn, oak and maple skirt the banks and all its tributary streams, including the Shayenne, Rica, Buffalo, Elm, Red Lake, Turtle, Scratchen, Stinking, Pembina and Assunibolne rivers are equally well wooded, crooked, muddy and liable to great foods. These tremendous freshets are caused by the lee and snow melling along the hendwaters of the river long before it is open at its lower section, and damming up against the soid lee in the north, the water sets back, covering hundreds of square miles of prafric. back, covering hundreds of square miles of prairie. From the opening of spring, in April, until the middle of June the plains are almost impassable to

teams. The stage between St. Cloud and Abercromble is at this period almost entirely dependent
upon the labors of its passengers at times and
height teams are reduced to the most insignificant
loads. Travelling at this season between the railroads of Minnesota and Fort Garry becomes exceedingly slow and tolisome, and with the swamps,
the acres of standing water and the clouds of
hungry mosquitoes to encounter one fails to see the
romance and poetry of prairie life. There
is no public conveyance between Abercromble and Fort Garry, all travellers in
this direction being compelled to purchase
or hire teams. From five to ten dollars
per day is charged for a team of horses, and as it is
frequently difficult to make more than twenty-five
miles a day, travel becomes rather expensive. The
country bordering on Red river is very fertile, and
most of it will become settled in a few years. Many
places along its banks are so liable to overflow that
they will hardly become occupied, except for grazing; but the adjacent prairies, although now shooted
every spring, can be drained, and will all eventually
be settled.

Before referring in detail to incidents of the trip

pinces along its balans are so insic to overnow that they will hardly become occupied, except for grazing; but the adjacent prairies, although now shooded every spring, can be drained, and will all eventually be settled.

Before referring in detail to incidents of the trip down to Fort Garry let the reader take a birdseye view of the route. The whole country, as seen from the top of some great costonwood tree, is perfectly fat, as far as the eye can reach in every direction. The sinuscities of the river are not visible, except near at hand, in consequence of the timber on its banks, and the eye rests upon a seemingly boundless expanse of verdure. Not a house, nor living thing, besides a few specks that scarcely move a few males out on the stage road, can be seen. The tail grass is transformed by the mirage into wave that toss and close each other in the distance, precisely like the waves of the sca in a stiff breeze, and the aliusion is so perfect that the visitor from Atlantic shores at first will often find misself unconsciously scanning the horizon for a sail. A strip of dark green stretches north and south until reduced in appearance to a mere thread, marking the line of the river timber, and far out on the plans a faint blue line indicates the course of some tributary with wooded banks, dowing to foli Red river minule agues to the north. This is the character of all of northwestern Minnesota, eastern Dakota and the ocurity across the border, extending eastward from the Rocky Mountains to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi and northward to Lake Winningg and the Saskatchewan. A closer inspection of the prairie, however, shows it to be full of ponds, with water from one to ten feet deep, hundreds of low flats, covered only in spring with a few inches of water, and innumerable small sloughs, with, perhaps, a foot of water singgishly flowing through iong, thick grass. In crossing these the traveller gous cautiously down a steep, grassy bank, ten or lifect feet, lin horses plunge to their belies in water

notony of our waiting and sufferings from masets that wide-spreading hat stands out like a single pain tree in a dusty plain. The Shayenne river on the Dacotah side, and the Euffalo river on the Minneada side, join fed river near Georgetown, and one of the surveys of the Northern Facilic Raifroad crosses the country at the place. All the land in the vicinity has been taken up with the idea that the road will be built on this line, but about fifly other localities have equally as good chances for getting the road. A number of indians, in all their native betuty, pitched their tents just back of the houses during our stay at Georgetown and gave our party some occupation in walching our property. The band belonged to the Red Lake tribe, a branch of the great Chippewa tribe, and can steal more in less time than any equal number of human beings known to history. They have been known to steal a man's false teeth out or his mouth, and the chief boasts of having robbed a traveller of a glass eye while he was reading a newspaper. They are a cowardly set, and a white man familiar with their habis can alone protect his camp against a dozen of them; but new comers into this section if travelling alone are very hable to be plandered by them and frightened into premature bodiness. They provi along Red river on the lookout for strangers, and occasionally scare some Eastern city man into running away from his camp, leaving his property in their hands. Like other vermin of the West, they are rapidly disappearing before the white man, and Minnesota will soon hay nothing left of them but a few scales added to Indes already decorating the walls of her capitol at st. Paul.

The Red River stramger of the Pitch and left for Fort Garry on the 16th, reaching this place on the evening of the 17th. This is the second steam boat that has been placed on Red river, one having been started in 1859 and arterwards sunk below Fort Garry. The one now running is called the International, and is 162 feet long and draws about two featry.

Captain F notony of our waiting and sufferings from insects that wide-spreading hat stands out like a single pain tree in a dusty plain. The Shayonne river on the Dacotah side, and the Euffalo river on the Min-

the river is interesting in varied Scenery, correcte navigation, wild fowl shooting and mosquito wa late. I have several times since commencing it article dipped my pen in ink to describe the R River mosquito, but the bare thought of the undurating stops the breath. In number, size, bugie at lance he has no equal. The sufferings of travelle may be imagined from the fact that in caim, mis weather, when the mosquitos swarm out in succlouds, they sometimes full the horses or particulation of the food.

At sundays that fill the armospher, like a swar

weather, when the most thos swarm out in such clouds, they sometimes all the horses of parties while on the foad.

At sundown they fill the atmosphere like a swarm of hees about the hive they have just left, and to enter the busines in daytime is like stirring up a horter ine busines in daytime is like stirring up a horter's nest. There are many places in the river where a stone can be thrown from the steamer's deck across a narrow neck of land into the stream on the other side, to reach which point a run of five or ten miles is necessary. When we had run forty miles down the river we were but eight miles from our starting place across the plain, and thus it is all the way from Abercromote to Lake Winnipeg. Sixty-five miles below Georgetown the Red Lake river enters Red river at a place called Grand Forks, and from this point the havigation is very good, the stream being wide and generally deep. A few shoats lower down render the mavigation somewhat difficult at low water, but a small outlay would remove them, and enable the steamer to run without interruption throughout; the dry season. Advancing northward the timber becomes thinner and shaller, and after crossing the boundary line popiar is about the only wood to be had. The timber extends farther out on the plains however, and in some sections, towards Lake of the Woods, covers large tracts.

tions, towards Lake of the Woods, covers large tracts.

PEMBINA,
which has figured so extensively in connection with the Red River troubles, consists of haif a dozen log houses on the high western bank of the stream at the mouth of the Fembina river. A custom house, post office, store and courling house monopolize the business of the place, and will probably continue to do so for an invienint period. The almost superhuman efforts of its population last winter to get a minitary post established there have so far succeeding at the house troops each tip in that direction with orders to build a fort somewhere near that point; but the prospect is that the fort will be located at ist. Joseph, thirty miles up the Femtina river; and Pembina has heard more swearing in the lost month than ever shocked its flooded bluins in all time before. A small schooner belonging on Lake Winnipeg was tied up to the bank when the steamer called, and will probably remain there until some freshet floats it up filly or sixty teet into the Custom House yard on the bank. It is cheerful information to the immigrant to Red River when on oid settler calls his attention to places on the trees where the lee at high water has knocked off the bark, twenty feet above the level of a thirty or forty foot bank, but all couners to this region get accustomed to that, and rather enjoy a flood occasioned to that, and rather enjoy a flood occaor forty foot bank, but all comers to this region get accustomed to that, and rather enjoy a flood occasionally. At this place (Fort Garry) the water has been over the roots of houses standing on the blums forty leet above low water mark, and nearly every spring dozens of families are driven into the interior many miles by the freshet. It is seidom that life or much property is lost in these floods as the people along the river prepare for the annual rise, and secure their goods and families in season.

About thirty miles from Pembina scattered log houses commence to appear on the banks of the river, increasing in number and improving in style until a bend in the stream reveals the white wais of the fort and the roofs of Winnipeg. The change from the wilderness and its miserable huts to this picture of civilization is almost magical. The fort itself is a large structure, its bastloned waits enclosing about five acres and a large number of spacious buildings. Back of the fort, and about five hum ried yards distant, is Winnipeg, its white frame houses giving it the appearance of a Connecticut village, and its main street occupied by buggles, saddled horses, double teams, with spring and lumber wagons, ox carts, &c. Ploughs, wheat drils and other agricultural implements stand in front of its principal store. The hotel (an excellent one) has a throng of guests sitting about its shaded entrance, and from the outskirts of the town one can see the towers of the Catholic and Episcopal cathedrals above the trees along the river. Every one is astonished on arriving here at the character of the place and its people. I find it difficult to realize, here in the midst of the settlement, that such a wide space separates us from the world, and cannot get rid of the impression that Winnipeg is not one of many towns in an old and populous State. Sixteen thousand people are living close at hand, along the Red river and the Assannibon, and churches, schools and missions dot the country. Millions of screen of prairie, covered with rank grass About thirty miles from Pembina scattered log

and beautiful flowers, stretch away on either hand beyon't the horizon, and farm yards filled with stacks of grain, gardens rich in almost every class of vegetables, her is of sleek, fat cattle and an unlimited supply of excellent horses demonstrate the richness of the Northwest territory as an agri-

the richness of the Northwest territory as an agricultural region.

It would be impossible to give within the limits of this article anything like an adequate idea of the agricultural and mineral characteristics of this country. A great deal has already been published concerning the Northwest territory in the Herald, but there remains a vast field to be reviewed, and which can only be properly described in a series of future letters. There is one feature, however, connected with the future prospects of this region which it is best to introduce here in the opening chapter upon the Northwest. Notwithstanding the length of time that this section has been settled—it had scarcely been heard of before the late troubies brought the before the notice of the civilized world—not one man out of thousands who cast their eyes over the map of the great Northwest ever supposed that it was anything else than a bleak, barren region, occupied only by Indians and fur traders. Fifty years ago the same was thought of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and any prophecy made at that time that Minnesota would become in half a century a great and powerful State would have been regarded as one of the vagaries of a lunatic. These fettle plains are but a continuation of the Minnesota prairies, and are equally adapted to cultivation. Let us see what Minnesota, which a few years ago was considered as uninhabitable, has become, and from that some idea may be formed of the inture of this region.

Minnesota in 1869 had a population of 172,022; now it numbers over 470,000. Then she had 433,267 across of improved land; now she has 1,690,000 acres, and 11,000,000 acres in private hands. In 1869 she produced 2,374,415 bushels of wheat, and in 1869 18,500,000 acres, and rive was but 10,72 bushels per acre. New England's entire product of wheat only leeds her population three weeks, New York's crop will supply her people only six months, Pennsylvanta has no surgius after feeding her own inhabitants, and the crop of Ohio has for the last six years fallen below It would be impossible to give within the limits of its article anything like an adequate idea of the

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years:-					
	A	ERAGES	OF PRODU	CTS.	
		Min	nesota.	lowa.	Ohto.
Wheat			17.9	9.95	11.31
Oats			26.9	28.03	23.86
Corn			87.3	37.12	34.37
Barley			28.5	23.07	20.38
Rye			12.2	13.28	9.30
Buckwhei	it		16.4	9.49	10.97
Potatoes			15.9	81.01	72.12

Arrival of Father Richot-Horse Racing and the Feast of Corpus Christi-President Riel and His Cabinet-Probable Confederation with Canada-Views of the Provisional Government.

The steamer arriving on Friday from Georgetown brought among its passengers Father Richet, one of the Red River delegates to the Dominion government, and, it being understood that he returned with important information from the provisional government touching the Canadian policy and milltary expedition, his appearance was looked to with great anxiety. The HERALD correspondent was a fellow passenger of the reverend delegate, but was unable to click from him anything beyond what has already transpired in the public press respecting the Red River question at Ottawa, except the assurance that the terms which he was conveying to the provisional government would be promptly accepted. From the first house beyond the boundary line all the way to Fort Garry, every family living along the river had, upon recognizing Father Richot's robes upon the steamer's deck, rushed out to the water's edge with waving scarfs and handkerchiefs welcoming him home again, and wherever the boat made a landing the few people about the spot manifested an interest in him that strikingly illustrated how much induence he must wield among the impulsive half-breeds. Father Richot stood upon deck hour after hour receiving and returning splutes as the steamer passed down the winding river, and when the boat came in sight or Fort Garry an impense crowd assembled on the banks to greet the returning delegate.

THE RECEPTION

was as enthusiastic as the most ardent representa tive could desire. President Riel, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, met the delegate as he left the steamer and escorted him within the fort, while saintes were being fired by the artillery. The members of

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

re soon closeled with Pather Richot, but nothin transpired during the afternoon except the calling delegate and to learn what news he might bring. The report soon spread throughout the settlements about Fort Garry that general amnesty was to be proclaimed by the British government for all acts committed by the provisional government, and that the transfer of the Northwest territory to Cannda would be con summated in July, and everybody became quite hilarious over the news. Not a little S. O. P. was consumed that night, and next morning everybody was out early to see what the day might bring forth The only meident that occurred was a

HORSE RACE ON THE PRAIRIE between several good running horses belonging Mr. Donoghue, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. McKay, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The racing was not specially worthy of mention, each race being only a single dash ove a straight course; but the assemblage collected on the plain to witness the affair was exceedingly unique. The track was about five miles out from Winnipeg on the prairie, and was reacned by a most delightful ride through waving grass, and nodding blossoms of every hue loading the fresh morning breeze with fragrance. Here and there upon the seemingly limitless plain could be seen two or three comeal tents with horses and carts around themthe camps of hunters and traders from the Sas-katchewan and Rocky Mountains; and out beyond these, herds of cattle were visible feeding on the luxuriant pasture. As we approached the raceground, horsemen were observed galloping in from every quarter, and when the hour for the race had arrived, as motley a crowd had assembled as was ever seen—Americans, English, Scotch, French and Germans in their ordinary attire more or less free and easy, and French, Scotch and English half breeds in every style of frontier costume made up the list of fashlon. The prevailing mode among the half-breeds is a long blue frock coat with a hood hanging back upon the shoulders, blue pants secured at the waist by a long, gayly-colored sash, whose tasseled ends hang down a foot or more in front of the left lip, a gorgeous striped shirt, black felt hat and an elaborately-worked tobacco pouch covered with beads and designs elegantly woven in colored porcupine quills. Many of the men have leggins embroidered at the side and adorned with bright ribbons, and most of them wear moccasins. A two-horse spring wagon, loaded with lie, ale, brandy and other fluids, formed a pivot around which the assemblage, and late in the day the whole race track, revolved, and from the seats of numerous buggles men with bunches of five pound notes between their fingers violently gesticulated and shoused out that they had "a few more left" to beton the bay. After a great deal of consultation around the commissary department, the horses were sent off to the further end of the course and in a few minutes were sent earling back again, their riders appearing against the low horrizon of the prairie like corks bobbling up and down on an agitated pond. The riding was novel to an Eastern man, and would have created a sensation at Jerome Park. The riders, dressed in gray shirts, yellow breeches, with the sides below the knee done up in ribons a ta leggin, moccasins and hair beads, rode without saddles, and if there was a spot on either an-fmal's upper surface, from ears to tail, which the riders did not cover at one time or another during the race, it must have been infinitesimal. It did not seem possible before that ruce for a man's body and limbs to get so loose, and the manner in which the riders did not cover at one time or another during the race, it must have been infinitesimal. It did not lo ever seen.—Americans, English, Scotch, French and Germans in their ordinary attire more or less

of miles between the fur regions and St. Paul.

The Cathedrai is a very large stone eddince, with arched nave and stained grass windows. It is altar, organ and choir are equal to those of many pretentious churches in the Atlantic States, and its peal of bells is the clearest and sweetest i ever heard. The editice stands in the mists of a number of fine buildings, including a coavent, college, school and the Distop's reasoned. The editice stands in the mists of a number of fine buildings, including a coavent, college, school and the Distop's reasoned. The process of the businop and officiating clerzy, the music, banners, wreaths of flowers and all pertaining to the occasion struck me with astonishment, for I never dramad of finding anything approaching it in these remote settlements. The President and many members of the provisional government were present and marched in the procession at the conclusion of the exercises in the church. The congregation was principally French. There was considerable display of lashlon, and many a pretty face looked deniurely unconscious of its fine bounet, ribbons and lace. After the procession had terminated in interesting ceremonies in the cathedral the Heralb correspondent visited the fort and was introduced to PRESIDENT RIEL AND HIS OPPULIAS.

The former has already been described in the Heralb and by numerous writers from Rel river, and it is difficult to say which has does not be interested in the Heralb and by numerous writers from Rel river, and it is difficult to say which has does not be former than already the service of the provisional government is a person of no mean abilities, the other has held him up as a sort of Napoleon, whose gentlus was to flash out of the north-west and startle the world. Judging from personal intercourse with Riel and the atmosphere of opinion in the settlements it is evident that the President of the provisional government. He is about twenty-five years old, has full features, prominent nose, clear, keen eyes, and wears his hair combed back

and lives at the fort with Freshent Riel.

The Secretary OF State,
Mr. Thomas Bunn, is an English farmer, who has resided in the settlement a number of years, where he has acquired considerable wealth. During the list few years he filled the position of clerk of the court, and is regarded as a gentleman of ability and integrity.

and is regarded as a gentleman of ability and integrity.

THE POSFMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne, is from Scoland, and has resided here about twonly years. He is the principal merchant in Winnipeg, and stands ingh in the estimation of all.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Mr. James McKay, is of Scotch descent, and has nearly all his life been connected with the explorations and trade of the Northwest. He has crossed the Rocky Mountains with several distinguished parties from Europe, and is as conversant with indian matters as with his spelling book. As President of the Fat hens' Association, he would bring glory upon the order, and would throw into the shade the most ponderous member of that obese conclave. With him between the settlement and the Indians there can be no danger.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Mr. A. Lepine, is of French descent, and is noted principally for his courage, experience and general ability to organize and control the peculiar element out of which soldiers are made in this region. He is quiet in his manner, but if aroused would be a most dangerous antagonist. A private difficulty would be made short work of by him, and in command of a regiment of these French plain hunters lie would make the lake of the woods too hot for double the force of the Canadian expedition.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT,

Mr. John Bruce, is Superintendent of Public Works, which involves the opening of roads, construction of bridges and ereculon of buildings necessary for the use of the provisional government. He is of French descent and is generally respected by all parties.

THE FORT is occupied by the provisional government as head-quarters, and has a few troops on guard as sentries. Brass field pieces, numbering sixteen in all, stand just within the gates and occupy various positions

anong the wans, and the armory contains a prentiful supply of muskets and ammunition. The buildings inside the fort are all substantial structures, and the place wears quite a marful appearance. It is capable to resisting a long and heavy attack, and 1,000 men with in its walls could hold the place against 5,000 without artillery.

A free intercourse with all the officials of the provisional government convinces me that the Red Biver difficulty has come to an end. The legislative council has been summoned by President Rict to assemble on Thursday to take the Manitoba bill into consideration, and there is no doubt that the bill will be accepted. The members of the Cabinet all express themselves as being exceedingly gratified at the aspect of affairs, and predict that the new Governor, Mr. Archibold, will be condulty welcomed by all. In conversing with nem upon the events of the past, year a new view is obtained of the origin and the conversing with nem upon the events of the past, year a new view is obtained of the origin and the conversing with nem upon the events of the past, year a new view is obtained of the origin and the conversing with nem upon the events of the past, year a new view is obtained of the origin and public lands, but appropriating the best localities to themselves and their Iriends in Canada. They even went so far as to enter the subarbs of Winnipeg and lay out private town lots into farms for themselves; and the reader will remember, if he perused much of the published correspondence between which against referred in their correspondence to farms and lown lots which they had "pre-empted" in these settlements. The whole population of Red River was in commotion before Governor McDougal made his appearance, and the wall president on over the settlement, and by what authority Colonel Donnish on over the settlement, and by what authority Colonel Donnish and his surveyors from the country. A more extensive the settlement, and by what authority Colonel Donnish and his surveyors were marking out th

Thursday's deliberations in the Legislative Assembly will probably settle the whole question and result in a welcome to Governor Archibold and the expedition

THE WAR TERMINATED.

Meeting of the Legislative Assembly-Official Acceptance of the Manitoba Act-The Pre-visional Government About to Retire-Riel Proparing a Proclamation-Welcome to Governor Archibald.

FORT GARRY, June 25, 1870. The Manitoba act, passed by the Dominion Par-liament for the government of the Red River settlements, has been unanimously accepted by the Legislative Assembly in session at Fort Garry, and "order reigns in Warsaw." The Assembly met on Thursday, President Riel presiding, but nothing was done beyond the routine of formally opening this the third session and the announcement of the sub-ject to be taken under consideration. Yesterday (Friday) the report of Father Richot was received, and after very brief discussion was accepted, with a vote approving the course of the Red River delegates to Ottawa. The Manitoba act was then taken up and accepted by a unanimous vote, and the

To-day the settlement is celebrating the event, so far as individual conviviality can attain, and the President and the Ministry are closeted at the fort, constructing a proclamation announcing the happy termination of the war, and extending a cordini welcome to Governor Archibold, who, it is expected, will come to Winnipeg immediately by rait through the United States and establish the Canadian authority before the expedition arrives. Many are of the opinion that this action of the provisional govof the opinion that this action of the previsional government will cause the Dominion authorities to check the Canadian expedition and abandon the project of sending troops to Fort Garry; but this is hardly probable from the evident impossibility of governing this country at present without some military force. The provisional government will condune exercising its present functions until supersected by the Canadian regime, and will then retire from the field. Mr. Bruce, Superintendent of Public Works, has already resigned, but the other officials will probably retain their commissions until the formal dissolution of the present government. The proclamation of President Rich will not be issued in season for the mail which departs to-night, but will probably appear on Monday. It is still incomplete.

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In recapitulating the causes of our trouble we do so with no desire to rake up old scores. We are destrous, however, of warning the puople of Canada, or rather a certain class of them, to beware how they still listen to and believe in the stories of the same designing men who have already misled them. We have no objection to the patriots (?) receiving gold watches, suppers and hundred dollar purses, and so forth, for, taking the loyal business on the whole, as the Toronto Telegraph justiff makes a good "show" at ittle cost. It may be thought that we place too much importance on the actions of the few men who stirred up trouble in our midst; but it must be remembered that they have been the cause of misleading people abroad regarding us, and that they are still endeavoring to stir up party feeling in Canada on the question of this country. We read a great deal of their patriotism, loyalty and so forth. We in Red River know it, to our cost, by its proper name. The very men who, not many years ago, found delight in singing "Yankee Doodle" and displaying the Stars and Stripea, now, from another motive, tune their volces to "God Save the Queen." In Red River it has been the outsom to look on the Queen with reverence, and everything Railash of pertaining to Britain, was regarded with respect to the story of the strip of the st

Thus terminates, at least for the present, the Red River didiculty. It is surprising to witness the activity that has thus suddenly been infused into all circles here by this removal of threatening danger, and this mail will convey large orders to both the United States and Canada for goods and supplies. A large immigration from Canada is expected to take place this season, and every one is on the quite for resumption of business on a grander scale than ever be ore. The next question to come up, and one which will very shortly present itself, is that of annexation to the United States. Every intelligent man here regards the new relations of this country with Canada as being unnatural and unenduring, and admits that a short time will suffice to bring Manitoba into the family of the Union.

THE NEW PATENT TESTIMONY.

Haw Divorces Are Procured-A Leading Medium in the Tolls of the Law-A Warrant for the Arrest of the Notorious Geston.

It has been long notorious that divorces are obtained, or attempted to be obtained, by very questionable means. One of the most frequent means resorted to is to enter a suit while the defendant is absent. It appears there are certain persons in this city who make a business of procuring witnesses who will swear to anything and everything they may notorious one too, is Henry W. Geston. Affidavits were made in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, be-

notorious one too, is Henry W. Geston. Affidavirs were made in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan, setting forth that this man, Geston, in the suit of Mary Eliza Gowan against her husband, John Gowan. charging him with adultery, perjured himself shamefully.

It was alleged in the suit for the divorce that John Gowan had committed adultery with one Lizzie Smith; that he had been seen with this woman at Niblo's theatre, after leaving which place he went in company with said Lizzie to a house in Elizabeth street, and thence to a house in Hester street, and further, that Geston swore he had seen Gowan several times going into a house in Thirteenth street, with one Emily Fowler, with whom also it was sworn he had been seen at Tammany theatre; that with both of these women he had committed adultery. Now Gowan appears and states in his affidavit that every word sworn to by Geston was a wifful and malicious lie, and brings a witness, Noble A. Hamilton, of 236 Third avenue, who corroborates his statement. Gowan says he never knew and does not know this Lizzie Smith, nor does he know this Emily Fowler. That so far from his being at Niblo's theatre on the evening of the 1sh of May, 1869, Hamilton was in Gowan's company, at the latter's residence, 35 Gramercy Park, from six P. M., till ten P. M., on the 1sh of May, 1869, Hamilton was in Gowan's company, at the latter's residence, 35 Gramercy Park, from six P. M., till ten P. M., on the 1sh of May, 1869, Hamilton was in Gowan's company, at the depot, whence he, Gowan, went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained till the morning of July 4, 1869, when he returned to this city, remaining here for six days, when he again left for Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained till the morning of July 4, 1869, when he returned to this city, remaining here for six days, when he again left for Pittsburg, Pa., whence he came to New York, only in answer to a telegram from Hamilton after the divorce suit had been commenced.

As the above dates snow Gowan to have been absent from

THE PEACH CROP IN DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In this morning's issue you rather incline to the opinion (though having been informed that the peach crops of Delaware will be "short" this season) that it is a move of those who are speculators in the article to give currency to the report. As it is better

that it is a move of those who are speculators in the article to give currency to the report. As it is better for the public to know as near as can be ascertained regarding the facts in cases affecting their atdity to indulge in such inxuries as the peach and the like, allow me to say that my personal knowledge of this prospective crop warrants me in saying that in the peach growing regions of Kent and Sussex counties not more than a third of a crop will be realized, though Newcastle county, I think, will average about half a crop.

In the peach growing sections of Maryland a full half crop may be relied on, but not more. I am sustained in my calculations by several old peach growers of behaware, who now, when every natural cause for the dropping off or injury to the peach has passed, can tell to within a lew baskets of the actual amount they will each have. For instance, a brother of the writer of this last year had in round numbers 6,500 baskets from a certain number of trees, which this year will not yield more than 2,000. If that, As the appearance of the trees and fruit is carefully noted every year from time to time, and these particulars recorded, he can by turning to his book and finding a year where overy particular corresponds with the present, arrive at a very correct conclusion. Peaches will be of good size this season, and will be sent forward with more than usual care, as the hopos of shippers are predicated upon the prospect of getting one dollar per basket at an average point along the railroad, but which buyers do not seem willing to give, consequently many of the growers will send their representatives along to dispose of them in the respective markets, and which will also insure a more favorable price to consumers than though they were in the hands of a few speculators.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

The Change in the Custom House and Navel Office and How the Clerks Feel-The "Outs" and "Irs" Not in the Same Mood-A. Few Heads That Are to be Cut Off ..

"It's infernally rough, this constant changing the meials in this way. I don't like it a bit. I've got plenty of influential friends, but a fellow can't be running to them all the time for help. Why, do you know I've been here for several years and every time a change comes about I don't know exactly where I am. I've managed to escape so far, but then a fellow don't know who's to come next to cut, your head off. I say, again, it's infernally rough," and as the Custom House clerk utlered these re-marks to a Herald reporter yesterday he began anew to turn over the leaves of his huge ledger and anew to turn over the leaves of his huge ledger and run up column after column of figures, which showed how much "stuff" had got through the inspector's hands the day before. It was noontime, and many of the clerks were standing about in the hallways, taking in low tones, as though each one had loss some particular friend and he was endeavoring to get up a subscription to bury him decently. There were a great many sad faces; in fact, it was evident to outsiders that the coming storm was fast casting its shadows before, and that the old anguish of hears of the "ins" and "outs" of the Custom House was

THE SCARE AMONG THE CLERKS.

The excitement attendant upon the nomination of Mr. Murphy as Collector was, of course, very greathern the start among the cierks, but it gradually changed the day after he had been nominated, to a feeling of uncomfortable suspense, especially when it became hinted about that the nomination was to THE SCARE AMONG THE CLERKS. be fought tooth and nail by what was considered a very powerful faction. There is one thing about a change of Collectors in the Custom House which the clerks never fall to appreciate when they have the opportunity, and that is the appointment of a man as Collector who, everybody knows from the minute his name is mentioned, is certain of confirmation. The logic of this is plain. The nomination of a person who is certain of confirmation gives the clerks. at least the smartest of them, ample time to

TRIM THEIR SAILS
to suit the wind, and it often happens that between the time of the nomination and the day the new Collector makes his appearance some of them have trimmed so well that they find themselves sailing calmiy along in the wake of the new man, although days before their craft had been heading in a different direction. But when a man is nominated over whom there is certain to be a fight, then comes the rub, and the "trimmers" are at a loss how to act.

If they show their hand against the man and he should succeed despite all opposition, their fate ts scaled, and they know it right well. On the other hand, if they strongly advo-cate his claims, and because he does not politically suit the Senate he is rejected, and his nomination is withdrawn and a man of better and probably of a somewhat different political complexion gets the prize in the end, their death is an equally speedy one. Unfortunately for a good many of the present clerks, Mr. Murphy, when dominated, was considered a doubtful man—that is, opinion was divided as to whether he would be confirmed or not. The fight turned out to be a bitter one, and in the

The fight turned out to be a bitter one, and in the excitement of the hoar many of the clerks foolishly PLUNGED INIO THE FRAY, when they might at well have kept in the background, and, like aliciwher, waited quictly until something turned up which would have made their course a clear and not a dangerous one. There were many, very many of the present force, who, regardless of Congress, made no bones in stinding up and talking loudly for Murphy, although the chances might have been in the end against him, which would have left them open to the attacks of the triumphant Fentonites. On the other hand a large number of the Fenton admirers, confident that their idol had power enough to vanquish Murphy, moved heaven and earth to inpair his chances of success. One of them, a deputy collector, busied himself in getting up "orlience" of a political kind against the new Collector, and went to Washington with "documents" to work against Mr. Marphy, but got a sight hint from Secretary Boutwell to go home and

ATTEND TO HIS BUSINESS,
which hint he took as well as he could and made himself scarce instanter. There are a number of others who are in the same box with this collector, and Mr. Murphy will undoubtedly have them nicely nailed up and shipped together free of duty when he takes Mr. Grinnell's seat in that big parior of the "Chief's."

Mr. Murphy did not call at the Custom House-

"Chief's."
Mr. Murphy did not call at the Custom House

Mr. Murphy did not call at the Custom Houseyesterday forenoon, as many expected he would do,
and it is a very fortunate thing that he did not, for
he might have been so killed with kindness by his
many friends that he would have been compelled
out of self-respect, to kick the bucket before he had
got a taste of the Custom House plums. The corridors were alive with those "friends"—that
is to say, men who were ready to become his friends as soon as they got a nice
berth. A rush was made for the stairs whenever a
good looking, heavily built man came along; every
one hoping that Mr. Murphy had come at last; but
aithough they did come very near buttonholing twostrange individuals in their enthusiastic friendship,

strange individuals in their enthusiastic friendship, they were destined to beiter disappointment enchaine. The "outs" were not the only friends around-indeed, it was hard to find a ciecy in the building who was not a great admirer of Mr. Murphy. Every man of them knew that he would be confirmed, and they knew all along, so they did, that Fenton would, come out of the small end of the horn, for wasn't. Mr. Murphy a periect specimen of the high toned, gentleman, the good patriot, the FRIEND OF FOOR CLERES and all that sort of thing. And for the matter of the few words which one of them had given utternance to during the fight in the Sonate over the nomination, and which were not calculated to elevate Mr. Murphy as a man or his political to airy as a politician in Present of the theorem of the Mr. Murphy as a man or his political to airy as a politician in the second of the thing of the Mr. Murphy was a man or his political to airy as a politician in the second of the thing of the man of the words of the think that they could have been uttered in downgith earnest, and Mr. Murphy being a sensible man, now that he has the whip hand of the Custom House, will certainly look at the matter in that light and no other. Of course he will. "Why, my dear sir," said one of the clerks to allest the sense of the words of the clerks to allest to see how the "trimming" process was going on; "why, you certainly don't believe that a man of my character could have so maligned Mr. Surphy as you say get me out of my situation, sir, and the gentleman who gave you the information—well, I won't use hard words—he didn't know anything about it. Come to think, I do remember saying one time that Mr. Murphy ongot to get defeated for voting for Governor Informan and ansociating with Tweed and those other fellows; but, then, it wasn't proven in the Senate his hop to get defeated for young so go the out of his hop to get defeated for young so go the senate white the defet there, was it? I was decived, that's all, and now I believe that Mr. Murp